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# The Hong Kong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
RAIN.  
Barometer 29.77

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June 17, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 76  
Humidity 89 96

June 17, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 87  
Humidity 81 71

7970 日九初五

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918.

一月三十日大英香港

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### GREAT AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

#### EXTENDS FROM ASIAGO TO THE SEA.

Italian Troops Offer Magnificent Resistance.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that a great Austrian offensive opened at seven o'clock in the morning on the front from Asiago to the sea.

News Announced in Italian Chamber.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Signor Orlando announced the Austrian offensive, in the Chamber. He said that a most violent bombardment opened at three o'clock. The infantry attack was launched at seven along the whole line and nearly the whole line has been engaged since. The offensive extends with equal extreme violence from Asiago to the Brenta and from thence to the Piave and along the Piave everywhere, involving Asiago plateau, Mount Grappa sector and the Plain. Signor Orlando added that "The latest news that has reached me summarising the situation at one o'clock is that our troops have offered a magnificent resistance. In view of the gravity of the battle, in which the enemy has engaged his whole might, any boastfulness on my part would not accord with the moderation and dignity characteristic of our race. It may, however, be stated that the first effect which usually follows a crushing offensive is wanting. (Cheers). The message I have just received concludes 'Comparison of all reports from the battle field shows that the attack pressed wholly on our first zone of resistance alone and that not even at a few points has the enemy achieved the effect which he must have hoped for from the powerful bombardment and enormous effectives launched in the attack, which our troops are resisting magnificently.' "(Loud and prolonged cheers).

The Enemy's Aim.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Army in Italy, writing on Saturday, states:—An attack on the British positions on the Asiago Plateau was made this morning by a Division consisting of Austro-German and some Bosnian troops. The enemy's objective was apparently to reach the line of hills about the plateau and Cimade Points, four kilometres behind the front.

The enemy reached the front line, but progressed to a very small extent. The attack on the right was completely repulsed, but it succeeded at first in gaining a few hundred yards near the left centre. Our line, following a shell-like depression in which the town of Asiago lies, is irregular in outline and thickly wooded in places. Flat as it looks from our positions, the country is full of hidden folds. The ground lends itself to attack by small isolated detachments. The morning was also unusually misty.

The bulk of the enemy approached along the railway between Asiago and the little village of Casuna, which follows a marked depression in the ground. In accordance with recent German methods, the attacking troops were rushed up during the night from Val Sugana by motors. The preliminary bombardment was very heavy, but gas-shells were used sparingly against us.

Fifty Austrian Divisions.

London, June 16.

French experts estimate that fifty Austrian Divisions are participating in the offensive against Italy. They emphasise that the Italians have not been surprised and that the Italian Army was never in better condition. Its losses in artillery in the last offensive have been largely replaced. They also emphasise that the Austrian offensive has been compelled by Germany at a moment when the internal situation in Austria is growing more and more difficult.

Enemy's Losses on British Front.

London, June 16.

A British Italian official message states:—After a heavy bombardment from the sea to Adige, the enemy's infantry attacked all day long. Four Austrian Divisions attacked the British front. The attack on the right completely failed, with the heaviest enemy losses. The enemy on the left penetrated the front line on a front of 2,500 yards to a maximum depth of thousand yards, where he is firmly contained. The enemy suffered very heavy losses.

No flying has been possible for several days, excepting on the morning of the 15th, when seven hostile machines were destroyed and two balloons brought down in flames. Our low-fliers were continually engaged in machine-gunning and bombing enemy bridges and transport on the Lower Piave, doing great damage.

## FIGHTING IN UKRAINE.

Germans Destroy Russian Bands.

London, June 16.

A German wireless official message says:—We destroyed Russian bands from Kiev, ten thousand strong, who were attacking Taganrog.

German General's Report.

London, June 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Kieff that the German General Kuecker has telegraphed to Von Eichhorn reporting that a force of 10,000 Bolshevik Red Guards, commanded by Czech officers, were almost destroyed by his troops west of Taganrog. The Bolsheviks had landed on the Ukraine coast from the sea of Azov and were advancing to attack Taganrog. Over 3,000 dead Bolsheviks have up to now been counted, not reckoning those drowned. General Kuecker claims that the German losses were slight.

## GERMAN AGGRESSION IN RUSSIA.

Villages in Neutral Zone Seized.

London, June 16.

The Press Bureau says that, according to a Russian wireless message, the Germans are starting an offensive on the front from Vinnitsa to Zhitkova. They have seized three villages in a neutral zone. The message says: "Our troops have retired. Increasing movement had been observed lately in June at Jevstratovka, tanks and cavalry participating, and our troops blew up a bridge at Jevstratovka as a reply to the violation of the Treaty. Cavalry have been despatched to maintain our liaison with our troops, who occupy a line in the neutral zone. The object of the Germans in creating frontier incidents is to obtain the railway centres of Litsa and Povorino."

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE SITUATION IN THE WEST.

French Drive Enemy Back.

London, June 16.

A French communiqué says:—South of the Aisne, local operations drove back the enemy from the Coevres valley, which we captured. We gained ground east of Mont Gobert, taking 130 prisoners and ten machine guns.

A Splendid British Success.

London, June 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took 190 prisoners in a successful operation carried out on the night of June 14 to the north of Bethune. As the result of this attack, we gained possession of the enemy's forward positions on a front of two miles, securing all the objectives. In the fighting reported on the morning of June 15, east of Nieppe Forest, the enemy, by a local attack, carried out under a heavy bombardment, succeeded in driving in three of our advanced posts west of Vieuxberquin. There is active hostile artillery firing east of Arras and also north of Bethune. We drove down two enemy aeroplanes on June 14. The British lost two.

The American Front.

London, June 16.

An American official message states:—There is heavy reciprocal shelling, including gas, north-west of Chateau Thierry. Our aviators shot down two hostile machines.

Capture of German Material.

London, June 16.

A French communiqué says:—There was no infantry action to-day. The artillery duel was fairly lively in Haugard Wood, south of the Aisne, and in the region between Villers Cotters and Chateau Thierry. To the material captured from the enemy on June 11 the following must be added:—Nine guns, including seven heavy, and forty machine guns. On June 13 our aeroplanes shot down five German aeroplanes and two balloons. Seven enemy aeroplanes were put out of action. Nineteen tons of bombs were dropped on enemy zones, causing great damage.

What Lies Ahead?

London, June 16.

With the enemy fought to a standstill, something like a stable line is being re-established in the Compiegne battle, on the whole front between Montdidier and Chateau Thierry. The outlook is now regarded in Paris with much more confidence, but anxiety is expressed in London, where it is recognised that great peril is still ahead, as the Germans have not yet shown their hand. Their effort has undoubtedly fallen short of their complete objectives and entailed the most heavy losses, but their advance has appreciably increased the threat to Paris, while they still have reserves, enabling them to launch an offensive greater than that of March last almost at any moment. The numbers at the disposal of Prince Rupprecht, for instance, are practically identical with those of a fortnight ago, despite his sending Bavarians to assist the Crown Prince, for his tired Divisions have had time to recover and recruit. There are three goals at which the enemy may strike, namely, Paris, Amiens and Calais, and the Allies have little chance of ascertaining the enemy's intention before the blow falls.

French Captures.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on June 14, says:—The French, in an attack yesterday on enemy positions at Bapaume, took one officer and forty men prisoner, but they later had to relinquish the captured ground. Hostile artillery was again most active in the Scarpe Valley, Famouze being heavily shelled with gas shell and high explosives. Flying to-day is restricted by adverse weather.

German Claims.

London, June 16.

A German wireless message says:—The prisoners south of the Aisne are now forty-eight officers and over 2,000 men.

Local Operations.

London, June 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We entered a post south-west of Marle and brought back eleven prisoners. We also captured seventeen in other raids south of the Somme and in the neighbourhood of Bapaume. There was considerable activity among hostile artillery during the night north of Bapaume and between the Lys and the Ypres-Comines Canal. Artillery was especially active on Sunday morning in the neighbourhood of Dickebusch Lake.

## ANOTHER RAID ON PARIS.

London, June 16.

A Paris official message states that an air raid alarm was sounded at 11.40 last night, and the "All clear" was given at 12.45. Some bombs were dropped and there were several victims. Some material damage was done.

## GERMAN MINES DISCOVERED.

How the Enemy Keep a Promise.

London, June 16.

The Admiralty announces that an area within five miles of the position in which the Konigin Regentes was sunk on the 6th instant has been carefully searched and no mines found. We swept up nine new German moored mines between June 6 and June 7 in the track used only by Dutch vessels employed for the repatriation of British and German prisoners and which was guaranteed safe by the British and German Governments. These mines were not within fifty miles of the position in which the Konigin Regentes was sunk. It is clear that the mines were laid to catch repatriation vessels on the passage west and that the submarine which laid them remained on the route in order to sink ships on the eastern journey, if, as proved to be the case, they had not been already sunk with British repatriated prisoners aboard while on the way to Boston. It is remarkable that on this occasion the number of German prisoners repatriated was exceptionally small, being sixty-seven, and of these none were aboard the Konigin Regentes.

## BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, June 16.

The increase in imports is £38,357,368 and the increase in exports £1,520,365 as compared with May, 1915.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Enemy Subjects on the Shamsen.

London, June 16.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Yate urged Mr. Balfour to order the expulsion of enemy subjects from the British concession on the Shamsen. He drew attention to the articles in the Hong-Kong press, which, he said, showed the intense feeling on the question.

Mr. Balfour asked that notice be given of the question.

The Deportation Scheme.

London, June 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that Dr. Tsur, Secretary of the Chinese Legation, who has been appointed Director of the Bureau for the deportation of seven thousand German men and women from China to Australia, has left for Peking en route for Australia. It is understood that Dr. Tsur will regularly visit the prisoners' camps in Australia. The cost of deportation will be borne by the Allied Governments.

Japanese Land at Swatow.

London, June 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, writing on June 12, states:—Owing to the disturbed condition in Swatow, Japanese marines were landed on Sunday evening.

## AUSTRALIAN STATESMEN IN LONDON.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook Arrive.

London, June 12.

The Australian representatives to the Imperial Conference, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook, have arrived in London.

Australia Wants a Decisive Victory.

London, May 15.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook were enthusiastically received at Euston. In the course of an interview, Mr. Hughes said that England stood like a granite rock lashed by the fiercest hurricane and displaying in the hour of greatest trial a spirit worthy of the glorious cause for which she fought. As regards Australia, the enemy's tremendous and desperate blows had re-kindled the fiercer fires of their enthusiasm. The Commonwealth's war spirit was growing. Recruits were offering themselves in greater numbers than they had done for two years. Australia would have nothing to do with a German peace. An overwhelming majority of people stood solidly for the prosecution of the war to the last ounce, until there was a decisive victory for the Allies. America was stripped for the fray. "I have seen these men in thousands calmly preparing with deadly earnestness for the battlefield, and they are coming in their millions. We are going to destroy militarism root and branch from the face of the earth." Mr. Hughes said that he and his colleagues had got new impressions of the British Navy that would last a lifetime. The arrangements for the policing of the Atlantic were marvellous. Throughout their journey of 14,000 miles, they had not seen a trace of the enemy. What a tribute to the mighty power and supremacy of the British Navy!

Permanent Minister?

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that Mr. Hughes' name has been freely mentioned in connection with a proposal that the Commonwealth should have a responsible Minister permanently in London during the war or longer.

## SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

"A Family Affair for the Hohenzollerns."

London, June 16.

According to the Cologne Gazette, the Reichstag debated the Army Estimates, during which the Independent Socialist, Herr Cohn, discussing German activities in occupied territories, said:—"The border States have become Golgotha, where lie bleaching the bones of the best in the land, slaughtered by misused German soldiers. The entire war has become a family affair for the Hohenzollerns. It is possible the Entente will have to submit and that we finally remain the only warriors in Europe, but Europe will then be a continent of beggars."

Herr Cohn and other Socialists who shouted "Robbers!" and "Murders!" when he mentioned the German soldiers were called to order, and all the members of the Centre Party and most of the Conservatives left the Reichstag.

## BRITAIN'S HOME POLICY.

London, June 15.

The Daily Mail says a committee of Ministers, with Sir George Cave as Chairman, will be appointed to examine details and legislative measures affecting home policy during the war. Heads of the principal Government Departments will serve on the committee, which will not have the title nor functions of a Cabinet. It will meet once a week. Its decisions will be submitted for approval to the War Cabinet. A second committee will be established to deal especially with economic and commercial questions. Sir Albert Stanley will probably be the Chairman.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

London, June 15.

Men of forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one are being called up for medical examination. The chairman of the Bristol tribunal said yesterday that Sir Auckland Geddes told him he was trying to meet the urgent need of men and he expected the tribunal would do the same. He was aware of public feeling about the calling up of older men while younger remained but some of the younger were essential to the munitions supply and cannot be removed to the fighting forces till the older men are able to do their work. Sir Auckland Geddes added that there were sixty thousand fewer men in Government departments than three years ago and no industry was more divided of grade one men.

(Continued on page 81.)

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")  
THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 12.

The silver market is steady.

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## NOTICES.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## Aeroplane Mishap.

During a flight at St. Ives (Hants) recently an aeroplane struck the steeple of the parish church. Both machine and airman fell through the roof of the building, and the pilot was picked up dead. A flying fatality also occurred near Sheenley, Herts, a machine piloted by Lieut. M. W. Doyle falling from a height of 300ft. Near Acton a boy, who is a mechanic at an aerodrome, went to the assistance of an aviator who had descended into a meadow owing to engine trouble. The propeller suddenly swung round and struck the boy on the head, cutting off his ear. He died almost instantly.

## £100,000 Windfall.

Mr. James Hora, 123, Victoria-street, Westminster, and Haslegrave, Finsbury Park, St. Leonards-on-Sea, a director of public companies, left £155,293. Besides leaving charitable legacies of £3,100, he gave the residue of the property, which will exceed £100,000, to the Samaritan Fund of the London Hospital. Mr. William Lockett Agnew, senior partner in the famous art firm of Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons Bond-street, and Manchester, left estate which has been provisionally sworn at £500,000. The legacies include £5,000 to be distributed among the permanent staff of his firm. The following with have also been proved Mrs. Fanny Elizabeth Brock, 60, Northgate, Bognor's Park, 208, Mr. John Clough, the Bob Hill, Steeton, near Keighley, £67,226.

## Attack on Theatres.

Preaching at Westminster Abbey, Canon Burroughs said in spite of the darkness and the risk, and the fabulous price paid for retaining a "taxicab," the London theatres were as full as ever of people who would mostly be indignant if called "Pagans," but certainly could not claim to be anything like New Testament Christians. "We in the Churches have virtually accepted the situation. There is a proposal for Sunday performances at theatres to enable them to recoup for their shorter evenings. A play that scandalized even the pre-war world is to be performed on the two Sundays after Easter. Will Christians unite and say, 'We will have nothing to do with theatres while they are openly quoting all that we stand for?'"

## U.S. Flying Forces' Pay.

It is probable that in both the naval and the military flying forces of the United States the higher rates of pay hitherto given to airmen will be abolished. In recommending this course to Congress Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, recently said the principle of higher pay in the Air Services was wrong, as equal hardships and dangers were being endured by the men at sea and by the men operating in the face of the enemy. Mr. Daniels added that General Pershing holds substantially the same views, and intimated that a recommendation has been made by the Secretary for War for the abolition of higher rates of pay for Army flying men. Mr. Daniels proposes that in lieu of the higher pay and allowances there should be a generous increase in the compensation paid for death or disability incurred while flying.

## Stoney to Win the War.

"More guns, more shells, more tanks, more aeroplanes, more supplies of every kind will be required," states the Director of Publicity, appealing to the nation on behalf of the National War Savings Committee. "At this moment we solemnly appeal to the British people to remember their duty by backing with their money the men who are paying with their blood. It is of vital importance that the waste of war should immediately be made good. Every civilian must lend every shilling he can spare—now—by investing in either National War Bonds or War Savings Certificates. Now that the whole of our front has blazed into sudden battle, and every pound lent will help to make its defence more complete, the very least the people at home who are fortunate enough not to be in the firing-line can do is to lend their money—if necessary to the last penny."

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## THE SHIELD.

Spanish Spy Sentenced. The Court-martial has sentenced to death a Spaniard named Ascencio Evarista, who was arrested in October, 1918, on a charge of having had relations with the enemy through the intermediary of German secret service agents at Barcelona.

## "Willie" Lever.

Lord Leverhulme stated at a meeting of the London Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Society that he had not yet got quite used to the "my lording business," and he still looked back with pleasure to the days when a brother commercial traveller would address him as "Willie Lever" alone. (Laughter.)

## A Condemned Painting.

Mr. Johann Valdecar Faber, of Fairmile House, Cobham, Surrey, formerly Danish Consul General in London, and for a number of years Danish Consul in Newcastle, wholesale provision merchant, left £21,979. He directs that the oil painting of himself as Danish Vice-Consul at Newcastle be destroyed as soon as possible after his death.

## Soldiers on the Land.

An Army Council Instruction issued recently states that it has been decided in all cases other than those covered by Para 35 of A.C.I. 1155 of 1917 that farmers shall provide board and lodgings for soldiers employed on agriculture, and to pay for their service at the local "living in" rate, with a minimum of 10s. a week. It has also been decided that soldiers employed on agriculture shall have their net civil pay made up to their Army pay.

## Major Moralt Dead.

A Berlin message, via Amsterdam, announces the death of Major Moralt, the well-known military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, whose criticisms have often been quoted in England. Major Moralt was one of the best known military commentators in Germany. For nearly three years he wrote for the Radical Berliner Tageblatt, and then discovering that his heart really lay with the pro-German war aims, he transferred his activities to the columns of the Deutsche Tageszeitung.

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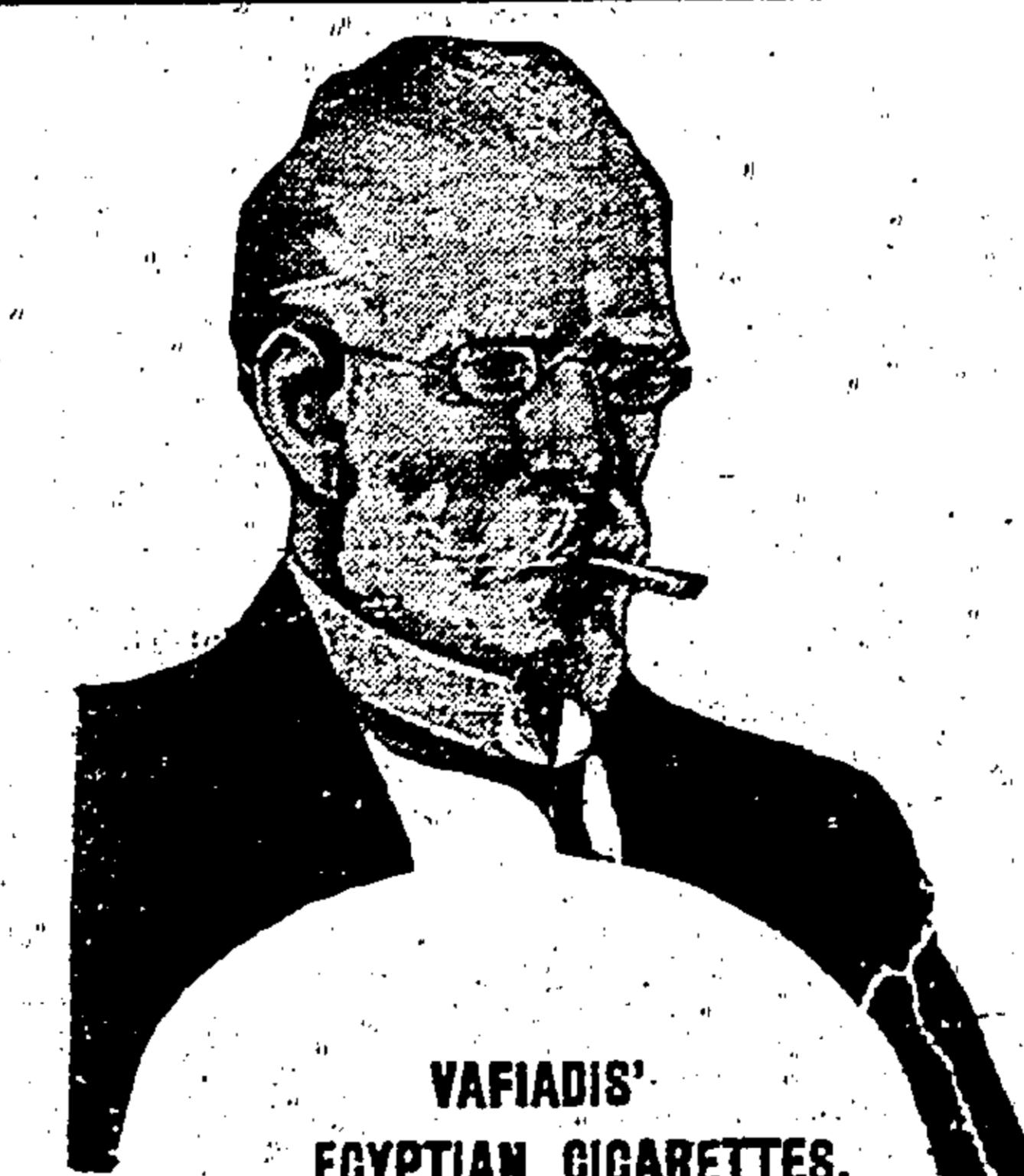
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You with the standard of Right  
Unto'd, hold fast the line!  
And the sword of God in your hand—

A Boxing Bishop.  
After exalting "the noble art" at a boxing competition given at Birmingham recently for the diversion of wounded soldiers, Bishop Russell Wakefield announced that he had just challenged Sir John Holder, the brewer, to stand up to him in a bout. "For the first time," he added, "Sir John has given me best." Herold Begbie in the "Daily Chronicle" said: "The Bishop was formerly very useful with the gloves."

## NOTICES.

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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

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C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Massagers, have this day formed the above Association.

Mr. U. SUGA & Queen's Road Central

Mr. A. SUGA.

Mr. H. MORITA Duddell Street

Mr. T. TAKAYE.

Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central

Mr. S. HONDA.

## YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to—

## DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

P. O. Box 431.  
or to KELLY & WALSH  
Chater Road.

## THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on the 29th day of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon to comply with the provisions of Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Through unavoidable circumstances it has proved impossible to complete the accounts for 1917 in time to present to the Meeting and it will accordingly be necessary to adjourn the Meeting to enable the accounts to be presented at a later date.

## THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &

Treasurers.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Manager.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

# WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED.)

A Refreshing, Invigorating, and Palatable Drink  
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and  
Bathing Parties.

Pins \$1.20 Per Dozen.  
Splits 70 Cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
GENERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copy, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamoon, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1918.

### BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

The war is undoubtedly destined to change the character of many British institutions. Old standards and old values will be swept away, and we shall come to view many questions, both national and Imperial, from totally new viewpoints. It is in regard to our trade that these observations will apply with especial effect, for it is now generally conceded that in the past, considering the immense opportunities provided in our possessions all over the world, we were far too content to work along more or less insular lines instead of each and every part of the Empire co-operating to the manifest advantage of all and in such a way as to extend British trade influence to a marked degree. These things have all to be altered after the war, and we do not doubt that the present sittings of the Imperial Conference will have a distinct value along these lines.

For example, no one can doubt that our antiquated fiscal system of the past will have to be radically modified, and we believe that this will be accomplished without any of that rancorous squabbling which marked the tariff reform controversy of some years ago. The war and incidents arising out of it have convinced even the most rabid Free Trader that changes have to be made if we are to hold our own in the future. In that regard the present world upheaval has not been without its compensating features. Elsewhere in this issue will be found some most important recommendations by Departmental Committees of the Board of Trade on this subject, and these cannot be studied without a feeling that they are of an eminently sane and reasonable character. In regard to the iron and steel industries, which represent more than meets the eye so far as our security goes, the suggestion is put forward that national export selling and marketing organisations be formed, that anti-dumping legislation be introduced, that the economic policy of Great Britain and the Dominions be co-ordinated, and that Customs duties be imposed on all imported steel and iron and the manufacture thereof. These are very necessary proposals, and their adoption should be all to the advantage of British industrialism. It has certainly been an anomaly that, economically, Britain and the Dominions have been content to proceed on different lines in the past, just as though there were no link binding them together. We are glad to see also among the other recommendations that there should be preferential trade within the Empire so far as the textile trades are concerned.

But, apart from the absence of full co-operation between the different parts of the Empire, British trade in the past has suffered immensely by reason of the too generous manner in which foreign traders have been treated; and in this connection we know how our present enemies abused the privileges granted them. Recollecting these facts, we sincerely trust that the proposals now made affecting foreign traders will be carried into effect when the war is ended. These include the licence system and a special duty on imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary, as well as the withholding of bunkering facilities within the Empire from shipping lines giving unfair freight preferences against British goods. All these are quite legitimate measures, and, in our own interests, we shall be little short of criminally foolish if we do not act on the lines laid down. The war has opened the eyes of Britons to their shortcomings in the past. It is a fortunate circumstance that the revelation has not come too late.

### Allies' Splendid Resistance.

As in France, so in Italy, the Allied troops are, according to the latest reports to hand, more than holding their own. Signor Orlando has just made an important statement to that effect in the Chamber at Rome and the news that he had to communicate is very gratifying from many standpoints. It had been anticipated for some time that the Austrians would launch a new offensive in Italy and that in doing so they would put forth their entire strength. It appears that they have done so and that the resistance they have met with in every respect creditable to the Italians and to those French and British troops who are assisting them. The Italian Prime Minister, in fact, is able to announce that "comparisons of all reports from the battlefield show that the attack presses wholly on our first zone of resistance alone and that not even on a few points has the enemy achieved the effect which he must have hoped for from the powerful bombardment and the enormous effectives launched in the attack which our troops are resisting magnificently." This is extremely good news especially at the present time when the moral effect of good or bad news is particularly effective. It may safely be concluded that neither in France nor in Italy did the Austrians anticipate the brilliant resistance that has everywhere been shown and such resistance, it is certain, will in time wear down the enemy both in his fighting forces and in his civilian population, so much so that it must act detrimentally upon his morale, and lead to results wholly unexpected by the German leaders.

### Enemy Subjects in China.

At last something definite seems about to be done with regard to the many enemy subjects who have been allowed far too long to linger in our midst in this part of the world. It has been fairly generally known of late that China's Government has at last been prevailed upon to act in the matter, with the result that vessels are now being fitted out to accommodate enemy subjects who are about to be deported to Australia. The preparations, we understand, are well-advanced, and it is now certain that within a reasonably short period those Germans and Austrians numbering it is stated something approximating seven thousand, including, of course, men, women and children—will be placed where they will be much less likely to prove a menace. The matter which Colonel Tate has addressed to Mr. Balfour regarding enemy subjects on the Shamban is timely, as it has been little short of a scandal that Germans and Austrians have been allowed to remain there during the war. The island is divided into two Concessions—one British and the other French—and the jurisdiction of the place is entirely in their hands. Why, therefore, enemy subjects have been tolerated so long is as much a mystery as it is a scandal, and all the more so since China joined the Allies. However, now that Mr. Balfour is interesting himself in the matter it is to be hoped that an end will be made of a state of affairs that has long since become intolerable and which should not have been allowed to exist a day after war had been declared.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E., state:—

Police School, June 1918.

Reference Orders of June 12th members who "Passed with Credit" any of the Police School Examinations in 1917, are exempt from attending the forthcoming Examination.

Attention of Members of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 7 Platoons is drawn to previous Orders.

Monday, June 24.—No. 3 Platoon.

Tuesday, June 25.—No. 4 Platoon.

Wednesday, June 26.—No. 5 Platoon.

Thursday, June 27.—No. 6 Platoon.

### DAY BY DAY.

KEEP TELLING A BOY HE WILL NEVER AMOUNT TO ANYTHING AND HE GENERALLY WONT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

Tomorrow is the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo (1815).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2*1*/<sub>2</sub>.

The "Khaki Bag."

The amount collected to date by the "Khaki bag" is \$450, not \$440, as stated on Saturday.

Religious Meeting.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock will be conducted by Miss Pitts. The meeting is open to all women.

The Colony's Health.

For the twenty-four hours ended yesterday, there were notified four fatal cases of plague, one fatal occurrence of puerperal fever and three cases of scrofula. All the suffrers were Chinese.

University Examination.

We understand that in all there were five candidates for the arts final examination of the Hongkong University and that two of the results are yet to be made known, as some of the papers have been sent to Dr. T. Bayly in Japan.

Nearly 5,000 Lottery Tickets.

A Chinese who was stopped and searched as he was coming off the Canton wharf, was found to have no less than 4,949 lottery tickets concealed round his waist. At the Magistracy, before Mr. J. B. Wood, this morning, a sum of \$500, or three months' hard labour, was passed.

The "Police Reserve Gazette."

The "Police Reserve Gazette" for June, which has just been published, should, like its many predecessors, prove interesting alike to members of the Corps and the general public. Its contents, as usual, are interesting and varied. Lieut. Millington is particularly happy in his cartoon this month, "taking off" humorously and effectively the anomalous gambling laws of the Colony.

A Lady Bather's Loss.

It is reported by the Police that a European lady went bathing at North Point on Saturday afternoon and left in the matched a quantity of jewellery valued at \$2,200. Having had her bath, she returned to the matched and discovered that her jewellery had been stolen. The matter was at once reported to the Police and one man has been arrested on suspicion. Up to the present, none of the property has been recovered.

A Youthful Thief.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court this morning, a very small Chinese was charged with stealing an umbrella from another Chinese boy in Queen's Road. The defendant, it appeared, ran away with the umbrella and eventually sold it an umbrella master. The boy was later arrested and then told the police where he had sold it. His Worship had the boy medically examined and later ordered him to receive three strokes with the birch.

Well Scattered.

A smasher received a heavy sentence from Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a very small Chinese was charged with stealing an umbrella from another Chinese boy in Queen's Road. The defendant, it appeared, ran away with the umbrella and eventually sold it an umbrella master. The boy was later arrested and then told the police where he had sold it. His Worship had the boy medically examined and later ordered him to receive three strokes with the birch.

A Bad Character.

A Chinese pleaded guilty before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, to stealing three articles of clothing from No. 6 Robinson Road. The man was caught by a detective as he was leaving the house. His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour. The defendant was also charged with returning from banishment, and admitted having several previous convictions, as well as being banished for life as recently as November last. His Worship remanded the man until Wednesday, with a view to committing him to the next Criminal Sessions.

### BRITISH SOLDIERS ON LEAVE.

Their Reception in India.

One of the important problems that have been engaging the serious attention of Government, the Army Y. M. C. A. and the various war work organisations in India, at present, is how to make the life of the British soldier pleasant when he comes to this country, on leave for change and recuperation after doing his "bit" in Mesopot and East Africa and the following account in this connection will be read with interest.

The experience of last year has shown that special arrangements, on a bigger scale, are required in order to deal with the large number of British soldiers on leave from Overseas. It is recognised that men from Mesopotamia and East Africa have not the same facilities for rest and enjoyment in this country that their comrades on the western front have when they spend their leave at home. Efforts have been made this year, to make life more cheerful and interesting and recuperative for the men who come over to India on leave.

The men, on first arriving in this country, will proceed to their Depots or camps. Everything possible is being done with the aid of private enterprise and the Y. M. C. A. to make life in these depots and camps as pleasant as is possible compatible with the exigencies of the service.

From these depots and camps men as they are recommended for the privilege are to be permitted to proceed to any place in India they like, provided there is suitable accommodation available. Guide books are being distributed, which show the men where they can find accommodation, the prices they have to pay, and giving further, a great deal of useful information.

The accommodation consists chiefly of soldiers' homes and Y.M.C.A. and private homes which can be vouchsafed for as suitable. The majority of these are subsidised by Government, which has, in addition, opened a special recreation camp in Willington in which accommodation is available for six hundred men. This camp is to be run on the lines of a soldier's home but for discipline and administrative purpose it will be under a commandant, and other officers.

In order to make life in this camp as little like barrack life, as is possible, a body of lady workers has been organised into a "Women's Service," whose whole time will be devoted to the men, with the purpose of affording them a healthy change in order to render them at their expiration of their holiday fitter and stronger men.

As these ladies have to be selected from various places throughout India and as they are to be whole time workers, under military control, the Government of India has decided to pay them for this work in accordance with the policy adopted for lady clerks. The camp at Willington is more or less of an experimental character. Discipline is being relaxed, but not abolished and home life is taken as a model in contra-distinction to barrack life and everything in the way of amusement, or recreation, that a man can reasonably expect is being supplied.

The Y.M.C.A. throughout India are at the request of Government, extending their activities, and wherever leave men proceed, it is anticipated the Y.M.C.A. will be there to cater for their entertainment and to assist them in every possible way.

Mention should also be made of many offers of hospitality of a private character which are being made by various committees and individuals throughout India. These are being taken advantage of, wherever possible, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is satisfied that everything that can be done in reason to make the soldier's leave in India pleasant, restful and recuperative is being done by a combination of Government, the Y. M. C. A. and private enterprise.

"Some" Rain.

"Some rain" was predicted by the Observatory for the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day. "Some" was certainly the correct adjective in this instance.

### SERVICE ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Latest Subscription List.

The following subscriptions, received since the 8th inst., are acknowledged with many thanks:—

J. M. Gordon	5.00
R. S.	25.00
A. G. Gordon	10.00
P. P. J. Wodehouse	10.00
W. S. Brown	5.00
C. Thorne	10.00
R. M. Dyer	10.00
Donnelly and White	10.00
M. S.	10.00
Eastern Eng. Tel. Co's Staff	28.00
H. W. Looker	10.00
E. I.	5.00
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.R.E.	25.00
W. A. Hannibal "Ken"	5.00
A. H. C.	10.00
A. and F.M. and R.E.B. (May and June)	50.00

225.00

• Monthly Subscription

+ Donation

The following statement of

accounts, covering the period May 15th-June 17th, is submitted.

Balance in hand May 15th ... \$ 513.69

Since received and acknowledged ... 902.50

Advance subscriptions, paid since May 15th ... 15.00

1,439.59

Less advance subscriptions included in balance May 15th ... 50.00

1,389.59

Expenditure since May 15th ... 1,039.19

Balance in hand ... \$ 341.40

F. G. B. HASTINGS, R. N. Naval Secy.

T. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

• • •

MALAYA WAR LOANS.

Subscription List to End of May.

The subscriptions to the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya to the end of May are as follows:—

No. of Applications.	Amount.
Nov. 1916 237	\$ 427,760
Dec. 1916 144	263,040
Jan. 1917 192	243,870
Feb. 1917 203	331,750
March 1917 322	246,770
April 1917 142	314,560
May 1917 114	264,220
June 1917 74	159,440
July 1917 111	152,470
August 1917 117	133,340
Sept. 1917 110	185,260
October 1917 134	291,790
Nov. 1917 403	778,830
Dec. 1917 165	176,540
Jan. 1918 283	1,401,830
Feb. 1918 283	735,150
March 1918 209	1,320,840

## THE ETERNAL NO.

Lord Leverhulme on the only Peace Possible:

Mr. Harold Begbie writes in the Chronicle as follows:—

What difference has the tremendous fact of the Russian peace made to our position? What difference has it made to the opinion expressed by Lord Leverhulme a few months ago that we must dig our heels in and outlast the Germans?

These questions I have put to him: and here is a record of our conversation, which, I may say, took place a few days before the great German offensive was launched.

"You mean to say that the Russian Peace has made no difference to your attitude?"

"No difference at all, except to strengthen it. Now, listen. I will ask you a question. Has the Russian peace modified any of your ideals in this war, or given you a kinder view of German character?"

For the moment I fenced with this question.

"But you really mean that we must go on fighting, however long it takes?"

"Of course."

"How long do you think it will take?"

"From three to five years more; I don't see how it can be less."

"And you can contemplate three to five more years of this awful tragedy?"

"I can contemplate anything rather than the knuckling down of the Anglo-Saxon race to the German. That would be eternal disgrace. We should never survive it. It would be our ruin."

"But the financial question, if no other."

"My opinion is that finance will never stop us. I don't care how big our debt may be we can shoulder it. No; finance won't stop us. But I am a little suspicious about bankers. Of course, it's only a guess, I don't know, but I can't help thinking a banker must have been talking to Lord Lansdowne before he wrote those letters. Bankers are as timid as rabbits. I have noticed that all my life. No sooner does a man fall ill than they fly to their ledgers, thinking he's going to die, to see how much he owes them. They are almost all like that—extraordinarily timid. It's very curious, but they seldom have the courage which is essential to enterprise of any magnitude. But finance won't stop us. This is how I look at it. Our debt after finishing off the Napoleonic messes was eight hundred millions. It is calculated that our national wealth now is tenfold what it was then. I say it is a hundredfold. Think of the discoveries which have been made since Waterloo. We mine for coal at an infinitely greater depth. Our modern mining for all minerals is a revolution. Then think of the revolution, equally great, in chemistry, transport, agriculture, marketing—in fact, everything. Then think of the present extent of the British Empire. Tenfold! I say the national wealth, at the very least, is a hundredfold greater than it was in Napoleon's day. We shall never be the same England again."

The English people has won its liberty by courage and through suffering; its liberty is founded on faith in the goodness of man; on the whole, we say, man is fairly good, and we build on that, bank on that, the fact that man, on the whole, is good. Well surrender to the Germans—can you think of it?—means surrender of this faith. It does really. It would be the peace of the trickster, the swindler. We should have no ideals. We should be the meanest-spirited race crawling under heaven. There'd be no manhood left in old England. There'd be nothing bigger than man to make life worth living. There'd be only one big thing left. The sword. Only one code of morality to observe—the card-sharper's."

"Some such thoughts must be passing through the minds of decent Germans. I mean, they, too, must be saying, 'How can we negotiate without incurring eternal disgrace?'"

"That doesn't alter the facts."

"No, but the difficulty is, who will be the first to make peace."

"That's my point. He who first says 'Let us make Peace' is the man whose faith and philosophy has failed. Is it to be our faith, or the German, our code of honour, or his? This War can only end in one of the belligerents' saying, 'I've had enough. That's the only end, mark that. And if freedom is to exist in the world it has got to be the Germans, who could

bring himself to sit at a conference table with them arranging the future of mankind? Don't think of frontiers. Don't think of territory. Think of it as the future of men, women, and children. Would you arrange that future with the Germans of Brest? Never mind about Armenian massacres, Serbian massacres, Belgian massacres, U-boats, atrocities here, there, and everywhere; don't think of those things, but think simply of the Peace Treaty of Brest. Would you negotiate the future of men, women, and children with the German scoundrels who trapped and disarmed Russians to their ruin?"

"You keep using the phrase 'eternal disgrace'; now, what do you mean by that exactly?"

"Well, I mean that any peace made with an undefeated Germany, any peace, would undermine our Anglo-Saxon mentality for centuries. We should never be the same race again. All our idealism would be clouded over by the emasculating opportunism of the materialist. We should be like the Germans. We should have a bagman morality. We should walk the earth with the same sort of feeling that a card-sharper must have in his brain. We should have failed to say the eternal No. We should have accepted dishonour on what grounds? On the grounds of convenience. What an end for our race!—at any rate what's poison to hand on to our children! Dishonour rather than sacrifice! Do you think our children would survive that? Isn't there a time when a nation must say, and mean, Death rather than Dishonour? Isn't dishonour more fatal than a loss of acres? Let a man's religious ideas be what they may doesn't it strike him that humanity is confronted by a moral and spiritual menace so tremendous that it is bitter, ten thousand times, to lose life, health, land, money, everything, everything, rather than bow to it? This War isn't for territory. It isn't a commercial War. It's a conflict between two spirits that nothing on earth or in heaven can ever reconcile. It's a War between Freedom and Slavery. It's a War between Justice and Injustice. It's a War between Truth and Falsehood. It's a War between Good and Evil. There can be no end to this War but the defeat of one of those two spirits. That's the point. That's the point we've got to stick at. There can be no pact between Truth and Falsehood, between Honour and Dishonour, between Liberty and Enslavement. It's one or the other. Either the German spirit conquers, or the spirit of the Allies conquers. If Germany conquers, our spirit will die; we shall have a different philosophy, a different policy, a different morality, a different code of honour. We shall never be the same England again."

The English people has won its liberty by courage and through suffering; its liberty is founded on faith in the goodness of man; on the whole, we say, man is fairly good, and we build on that, bank on that, the fact that man, on the whole, is good. Well surrender to the Germans—can you think of it?—means surrender of this faith. It does really. It would be the peace of the trickster, the swindler. We should have no ideals. We should be the meanest-spirited race crawling under heaven. There'd be no manhood left in old England. There'd be nothing bigger than man to make life worth living. There'd be only one big thing left. The sword. Only one code of morality to observe—the card-sharper's."

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be the German who says that, not the Englishman. Do you doubt who will say it first? We've got the whole Anglo-Saxon world massed against the German's code of honour. Let him trample on unarmed Russia; let him do what he will in Northern France. Against him are the nations of the earth. Against him is the spirit of Anglo-Saxon manhood. Against him is the eternal No, which all men and all nations must sometimes say if they are not to go into shame and bondage. Peace will be good when it comes, only if it is the vindication of man's faith in honesty, decency, and liberty. We mustn't make a god of Peace. Russia's plight should prevent that spontaneity. There's only one Peace worth having, and that is the Peace which leaves all civilised nations free and unafraid."

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"Well, I mean that any peace made with an undefeated Germany, any peace, would undermine our Anglo-Saxon mentality for centuries. We should never be the same race again. All our idealism would be clouded over by the emasculating opportunism of the materialist. We should be like the Germans. We should have a bagman morality. We should walk the earth with the same sort of feeling that a card-sharper must have in his brain. We should have failed to say the eternal No. We should have accepted dishonour on what grounds? On the grounds of convenience. What an end for our race!—at any rate what's poison to hand on to our children! Dishonour rather than sacrifice! Do you think our children would survive that? Isn't there a time when a nation must say, and mean, Death rather than Dishonour? Isn't dishonour more fatal than a loss of acres? Let a man's religious ideas be what they may doesn't it strike him that humanity is confronted by a moral and spiritual menace so tremendous that it is bitter, ten thousand times, to lose life, health, land, money, everything, everything, rather than bow to it? This War isn't for territory. It isn't a commercial War. It's a conflict between two spirits that nothing on earth or in heaven can ever reconcile. It's a War between Freedom and Slavery. It's a War between Justice and Injustice. It's a War between Truth and Falsehood. It's a War between Good and Evil. There can be no end to this War but the defeat of one of those two spirits. That's the point. That's the point we've got to stick at. There can be no pact between Truth and Falsehood, between Honour and Dishonour, between Liberty and Enslavement. It's one or the other. Either the German spirit conquers, or the spirit of the Allies conquers. If Germany conquers, our spirit will die; we shall have a different philosophy, a different policy, a different morality, a different code of honour. We shall never be the same England again."

The English people has won its liberty by courage and through suffering; its liberty is founded on faith in the goodness of man; on the whole, we say, man is fairly good, and we build on that, bank on that, the fact that man, on the whole, is good. Well surrender to the Germans—can you think of it?—means surrender of this faith. It does really. It would be the peace of the trickster, the swindler. We should have no ideals. We should be the meanest-spirited race crawling under heaven. There'd be no manhood left in old England. There'd be nothing bigger than man to make life worth living. There'd be only one big thing left. The sword. Only one code of morality to observe—the card-sharper's."

"Some such thoughts must be passing through the minds of decent Germans. I mean, they, too, must be saying, 'How can we negotiate without incurring eternal disgrace?'"

"That doesn't alter the facts."

"No, but the difficulty is, who will be the first to make peace?"

"That's my point. He who first says 'Let us make Peace' is the man whose faith and philosophy has failed. Is it to be our faith, or the German, our code of honour, or his? This War can only end in one of the belligerents' saying, 'I've had enough. That's the only end, mark that. And if freedom is to exist in the world it has got to be the Germans, who could

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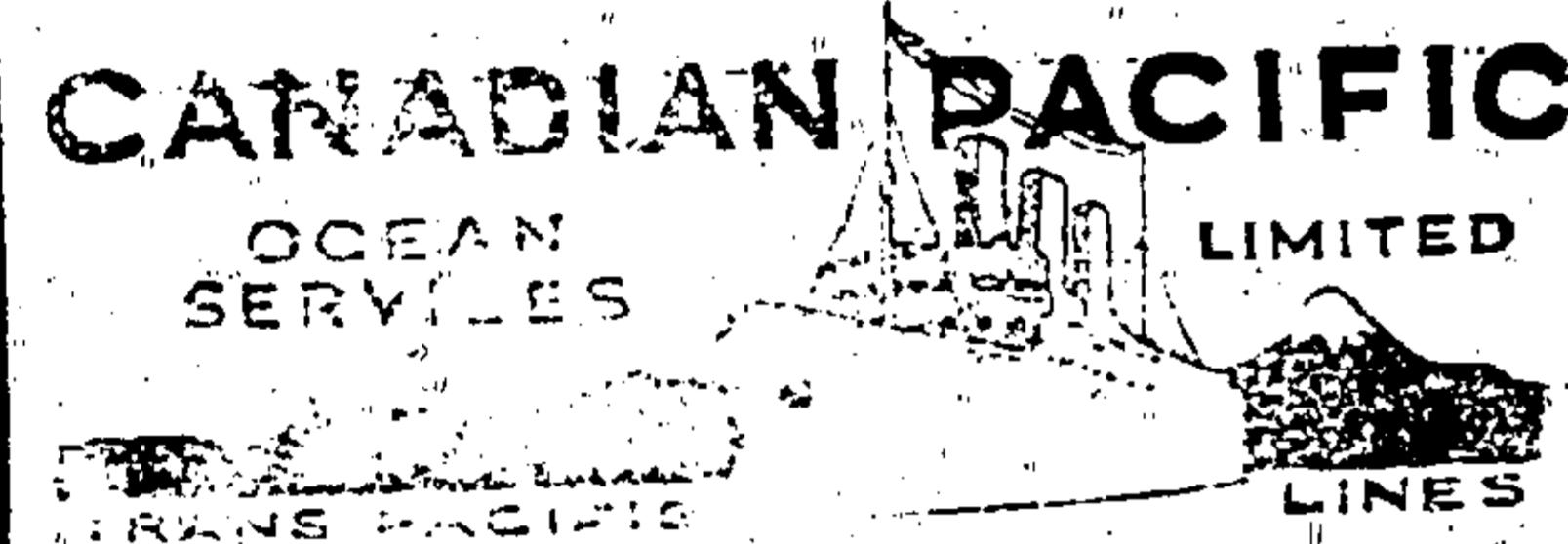
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for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York  
at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

P. L. Knight,  
Acting Superintendent



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Empress of Japan 17th July Monteagle 1st Oct.  
Monteagle 27th July Key-West 28th Oct.  
Key-West 10th Aug. Empress of Japan 6th Nov.  
Empress of Japan 11th Sept. Monteagle 7th Dec.

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to Vancouver in connection with Canadian  
Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada  
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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

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These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

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## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kanagawa Maru T. 12,500 & Mishima Maru T. 16,000	SATUR., 22nd June, at 11 a.m. SATUR., 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	.....	.....

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NEW YORK VIA COLOMBO & CAPE TOWN.  
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBANCA  
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NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKO  
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Operated by the magnificently and speedily equipped passenger steamers "Kashima Maru," "Kawaii Maru" & "Katori Maru" each of over 21,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

Kashima Maru THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.  
Katori Maru FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

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PAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers TONI MARU T. 22,000 Leave Hongkong.  
SHINTO MARU T. 22,000 24th June.  
KOREA MARU T. 20,000 16th July.  
SIBERIA MARU T. 20,000 13th Aug.  
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,  
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINAS, CRUZ,  
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDINE ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers TONI MARU T. 17,200 Leave Hongkong.  
KYO MARU 17,200 13th July.  
ANJO MARU 15,000 6th September.  
NIPPON MARU 11,000 8th November.

Tohoku are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

**JAVA PACIFIC LINE**  
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Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

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Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

**CHINA MAIL S. S. CO. LTD.**

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

14,000 tons. 10,000 tons.  
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"NANKING" "CHINA"

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## SHIPPING

**C. N. C.**

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI Sinking 18th June at 3 p.m.  
MANILA, OBU & ILOILO Hwah Kuel 19th June at 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI Suyang 20th June at 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI Kaitong 22nd June at noon.  
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN Kueichow 26th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong June 17, 1918.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Russia and Sweden.

A recent Stockholm telegram stated that a new steamship line called the Russo-Swedish Steamship Company is now in process of formation for trade between Russia and Sweden. The minimum capital of the new concern will be one million kroner and the maximum three million kroner. The service will start in June with a collective tonnage of 2,800 tons.

Scandal to a Collision.

In the Admiralty Division before Mr. Justice Hill, sitting with Captain L. H. Crawford, C.B., and Captain Owen Jones, R.N.R., Elder Brethren of Trinity House, the case of claim and counterclaim for damages arising out of a collision in the Downs between the Greek steamship Malta and the Japanese steamship Kaga Maru, has been decided. Plaintiffs alleged that those on board the Kaga Maru were negligent in not keeping a good look-out; in not keeping clear of the Malta or taking proper measures, or in proper time to do so. Defendants averred that a good anchor watch was not being kept on board the Malta; that the vessel was properly caused or allowed to drag her anchor or to move astern; and that she improperly failed to comply with Article 29 of the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. In the alternative, defendants pleaded that if there was any negligence in the navigation of the Kaga Maru, which was not admitted, such negligence was that of the pilot alone, who was in charge of the Kaga Maru at the time. The learned Judge found that there was an insufficient look out on the part of the Kaga Maru, which was alone to blame. He pronounced against the defence of compulsory pilotage.

Norwegian Shipping Amalgamation.

It is stated in the Norwegian Press that two important shipping concerns—the Manchester Steamship Company and the Scandinavian East African Line—are to combine their forces, and to be worked in future as a single concern. The announcement was made at the annual general meetings, both held on the same day, when the reports and accounts for last year were presented and passed. The report of the Manchester Steamship Company states that during 1917 the company's ships were again employed principally in the regular service to Manchester. Some voyages were also made to America, the ships in question bringing home foodstuffs to Norway. During the year the company lost two of its best ships, namely, the Troldfoss and the Laatfoss, which were torpedoed. Further, in 1918, the company lost the Svansos, Sarpsos, and Vafos. Those ship whose loss was due to the war were insured at the rate of 680 kroner per ton deadweight. The net profit for 1917 amounted to 2,305,305 kr., out of which a dividend of 25 per cent. has already been paid, and the meeting decided to distribute a further 25 per cent. The sum of 750,000 kr. is set aside as a reserve for war taxation, and the balance of 35,305 kr. is carried forward. The chairman then stated that owing to the fact that the Manchester Company had been lost, it had been suggested that it should amalgamate with the Scandinavian East Africa Line, and a motion to this effect was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The general meeting of the Scandinavian East Africa Line was then held. The report showed that the net profit for 1917 was 3,024,161 kr., and the dividend declared was the same as in the case of the Manchester Company. It was decided to write off 193,500 kr. from the cost of the steamer Lysekloster purchased in 1917, and to add to the new tonnage account the sum of 2,400,000 kr. received as insurance compensation for the loss of the steamer Ulofoss. The proposal to amalgamate with the Manchester Steamship Company was then adopted, and it was announced that a new company to be known as the Thoresen Line, would be formed to take over the amalgamated concerns. The present shareholders in the Manchester and Scandinavian East Africa companies will receive shares in the new company in proportion to their respective holdings, the capital being increased from 6,000,000 kr. to 12,000,000 kr. The total assets of the Manchester Steamship Company compare bank

## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE  
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-  
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

ARNHOLD, BROS. & CO., LTD.  
SHIPPING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,  
or to REISS & Co., Canton  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

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fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
to SAN FRANCISCO		
Kawi	8,000	17th June, 1918.
Vondel	10,000	30th June.
Bindjani	8,000	1st July.
Grotius	10,000	26th July.
Oranje	8,000	8th Aug.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

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## NOTICE.

## CONSIGNEES

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO,  
HONOLULU, JAPAN  
PORTS & SHANGHAI

## THE Steamship

## "CHINA."

Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board on and after Monday, 17th inst., will be landed at consigned risk and expense.

Cargo undelivered on and after Friday, 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages, will be landed into Co's Godown, where it will be examined on Friday, 21st inst.

No claims will be entertained after the goods have left, the ship's side, or Co's Godown.

All claims to be presented not later than 30th July, 1918, otherwise, they will not be recognised.

No Fire insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,  
Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor.

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the Shanghai office advising that the CHINA sailed from that port last evening and is due back Friday morning, June 24th.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.,  
Crownhill, from Brisbane.  
Cunningham, from Sydney.  
Dambawon, No. 52 Storey  
Owbow, from Bagansiapiapi.  
Levine, alias, S.C. American  
Consul, from Bandung.  
Matruya, from Singapore.  
Moorebennet, from Saigon.  
Reinier Employee Automobile  
Branch, from Manila.  
J. E. GIBSON,  
Superintendent.  
Received May 26, 1918.

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTES.

London, June 14.  
The Whitley Committee has presented a further report which disapproves of any system of compulsory arbitration of labour disputes, and also disapproves of any scheme of conciliation which will compulsorily suspend strikes and lockouts. The report recommends a Standing Arbitration Council, to which disputes could be voluntarily referred.

## MR. ASQUITH ON THE SITUATION.

London, June 14.  
Mr. Asquith, at a luncheon at the Aldwych Club, said that since the last week of March the enemy had seriously progressed along the greater part of the whole Western battlefield. The Allies, however, had shown no trace of panic or demoralisation, though the tide of invasion had not yet been stemmed. But once before we had seen an equally grave situation, and whatever might be the issue of this phase of the campaign it was not going, in the faintest degree, to weaken our all alliance to the great purpose for which we had been fighting. The qualities we most needed were courage and patience; but we must feel that we know the whole truth. We had reached a stage when there was far more to be gained than lost by laying before the people all the actualities, favourable or otherwise (facts). The old diplomatic machinery had had its day, and must take its place among the antiquities. The Empire had raised an Army, including labour units, of not less than seven millions, while Parliament in a few weeks would have voted war credits approaching seven thousand million sterling. The British people throughout the length and breadth of the Empire were ready to face with a clear conscience, clear eye, and cool nerves any and every conjunction of circumstances. He did not believe that the long strain of the war had hampered the people's steadiness of judgment; but we ought to be on our guard against the danger of losing a sense of proportion in the stress of the daily and hourly bulletins regarding doubtful battles and the yielding of ground.

## GERMANY'S ECONOMIC POSITION.

London, June 14.  
It is evident from a pamphlet, issued by the University of Kiel and written by Professor Harms, that Germany is beginning to realise from the past the prospective effect of the Allies' economic pressure. The writer believes that the Germans have never fully realised the significance of Great Britain's entry into the war from the standpoint of the economic influence she is able to exert. He dwells on Britain's ability to munition herself and her Allies and of employing decisive measures with the object of paralysing her enemies' military and economic power and resistance through the destruction of their commercial relations throughout the world. Professor Harms describes these measures, including the development of Britain's domestic and productive resources, in order to be independent and successfully to compete with the German supplies after the war. He admits that the effect is already powerfully felt and that it has seriously injured German economic life at home and abroad. He warns the people against the entirely unjustifiable optimism prevailing that all will readjust itself when the merchants recover freedom of action.

## THE BRITISH DYE INDUSTRY.

London, June 14.  
After an address by Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, a meeting of the Dye Users of the United Kingdom, at Manchester, passed a resolution fully approving of the Government's policy to make the United Kingdom independent of Germany dyestuffs and also approving of the immediate amalgamation of the principal Dye Manufacturing Companies.

## BULGARIA'S PLIGHT.

London, June 14.  
A telegram from Corfu says that according to a statement by the Serbian Press Bureau the desertions from the Bulgarian army number ten to fifteen daily. These come into the Serbian lines and present a bedraggled and starved appearance. They say that the Bulgarian army is badly fed but that the Bulgarian civilians are in still a worse plight owing to the denuding of the country of its corn and cattle by the Germans.

## THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

London, June 14.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris the President of the Paris Municipal Council has issued a reassuring statement with reference to the defence of Paris. He stated that ample workmen and implements have already been obtained for entrenchments.

## THE MUNITIONS EXPLOSION AT KIEFF.

London, June 14.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the first details of an immense munitions explosion near Kieff on June 6 are given by the correspondent of the "Lokalzeitung," who says there were at first two tremendous crashes followed by showers of glass and cries of terror. Subsequently there were twelve big explosions and innumerable smaller ones which lasted from ten in the morning till late in the afternoon. The entire business life of the city was suspended. Carriages were commandeered post haste to convey the wounded to hospital. The biggest explosion occurred at mid-day when the city was shaken as though by an earthquake. People were blown off their feet and buildings whirled in the air. St. Simeon's Cathedral collapsed and the bell of St. Simeon's vanished in a black mass of smoke. Houses were blown over into the street, which became impossible with a smouldering mass of debris. The conflagration spread and enveloped the whole neighbourhood. The explosion is ascribed to Bohemia machine guns.

## SPLendid WORK BY BRITISH NAVAL AVIATORS.

London, June 14.  
The Admiralty announces that our aeroplanes in night and day operations from June 10-12, inclusive, dropped eighteen tons of bombs in Belgium. Hits were observed on the mole and turrets of the fortifications at Zeebrugge and the Maritime Station at Ostend. A British Squadron bombed aerodrome enemy works at Derna, and other places on the Turk-Bulgarian coast, and enemy fortifications over the Dardanelles, which they attacked, and two of their bombs were brought down in Samsun.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight	To be Delivered
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	18. June
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	18. June
Manila	Hub Kwei	B. & S.	18. June
Shanghai	Yucheng	J. M. Co.	18. June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21. June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Wosang	J. M. Co.	21. June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kinawa	N. Y. K.	22. June
Shanghai	Mishima	N. Y. K.	22. June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kaifong	B. & S.	22. June
Manila	Kueichow	B. & S.	26. June
Sandakan	Loonkang	J. M. Co.	28. June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Mausang	J. M. Co.	29. June
	Aki	N. Y. K.	20. July

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ss. "COLOMBIA"  
From SAN FRANCISCO  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
TO SHANGHAI, MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports Hongkong before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Tuesday, 18th June, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 19th June, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be affected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.  
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,  
Acting Agent.

Dated the 12th June, 1918.

## JOINT SERVICE

of the  
NEDERLAND AND  
ROTTERDAM LLOYD

Royal Mail Lines.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo from San Francisco originally shipped per:

s.s. "VONDEL"

s.s. "GROTIUS"

and

s.s. "ORANJE"

are hereby notified that their cargoes having arrived per

s.s. "KANGAAN"

will be landed at their risk into the hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 21st June will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 26th June, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors - Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No insurance whatever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1918.

## ITALY'S CREDIT.

## (Continued on Page 9.)

## Rome, June 14.

In the Chamber, the Finance Minister declared that Italy's internal credit was better than before October 1916.

(Continued on Page 9.)

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LTD.

## TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A.R.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

## ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

Repair and reconstruction of all kinds of machinery and apparatus.

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## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

## THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

London, June 13.

"Our squadrons on the French front destroyed 15 enemy aeroplanes. Some fell in flames, and others broke in the air. One British machine is missing. On the British front we destroyed five German machines and drove down two uncontrollable. Two British machines are missing. We dropped 22 tons of bombs in the daytime on various targets, including a junction, also railways at Courtrai, Armentieres and Chardines, a dump at Bapaume, and docks at Bruges. Many heavy bombs were dropped on Meusebloc railway station and sidings during two successful raids yesterday afternoon. A squadron to-day attacked Treves station, and another squadron dropped a ton of bombs on factories and station at Dillingen. Direct hits were observed on two furnaces at Dillingen. Simultaneously, factories and the station at Hagendangen were subjected to attack. Enemy aircraft attacked our bombers. One German aeroplane was destroyed and two were driven down. One British machine is missing."

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Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing yesterday afternoon, stated:—"Along the Marne the counter-attack pushed back the enemy, whereby we recaptured the whole of the enemy's yesterday's gains. This morning our infantry cleared out the last enemy remnants from Melicourt, on the south bank of the Marne. Between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets forest the enemy, attacking on a front of four miles, crossed the Dominiens plateau, and obtained footing on the west side of the ravine separating it from the Montigny and Monte Fontaine plateau. Although markedly inferior in numbers the French are resisting gallantly, and the enemy progress is slow and costly. The enemy has so far engaged five divisions on this battlefield, of whom two were fresh. At present the attack is apparently only a large diversion with the object of drawing our reserves from that main battlefield west of the Oise, where since Tuesday the enemy had consistently the worst of the fighting. On June 11th the enemy sought by a general attack in great force to transform the terribly costly successes of the first two days' fighting into a decisive victory, but the intention was foiled by a French counter-attack which broke up his preparations, restoring to us an important series of positions."

Thus the enemy's whole front was thrown into a state of confusion on the third day, and on the following day he merely attempted local attacks, but without result. If to-day passes without fresh efforts we may conclude for the present that the enemy has had enough, and that the army which stopped the first rush in March can claim the honour of bringing the third onslaught to a standstill. The object of the enemy in this battle was the possession of the forests barring the approaches to Paris on the north. This battle of the forests will be remembered as another victory for the French command and the indomitable French infantry."

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A Paris communiqué states:—The Germans powerfully counter-attacked between Courcelles and north of Mery, but were caught by our fire and compelled to retire to their starting-point, with heavy loss and without approaching our positions. The material captured in our attacks on June 11th included 10 guns, of which four were heavy guns, and numerous machine guns. The day was quiet between the Oise and the Aisne. The enemy south of the Aisne continued his drive between the Aisne and the Forest Villers-Cotterets, but were repulsed at most points.

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Our bombing squadrons yesterday dropped 16 tons of projectiles in the battle zone and 25 tons at night on June 12th-13th on cantonments, convoys, marching troops and the enemy rear. They bombed also the villages Biequebourg, Boussois-sur-Matz, Orville-Sorel, and the regions of Roys and Naucourt. Several fires were observed. Sixteen enemy aeroplanes were felled or disabled. Thirteen enemy machines were felled by gunfire during the first week of June.

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## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

ders or east of Rethondes. There are thus still incalculable hazards in the battle, in which the Germans are fighting against time. The Allies are suffering from a lack of material covering room. French experts, who loudly praise Generalissimo Foch's handling of the troops, point out that he is, though in a much lesser degree, now enjoying an advantage previously possessed by the Germans, namely, the ability to quickly move troops to a different point, as the French in the present battle occupy the interior of a semi-circle.

London, June 14.

French experts agree that the Germans now recognise that they cannot continue their present costly offensive and simultaneously attack the British front, which is expected soon. It is estimated that fifty German divisions have been engaged between Rethondes and Noyon and thirty between Noyon and Montdidier. The latter lost half of its effects while many of Landau's general reserves have already participated in the battle. It is stated that there will be documentary evidence that in General von Hindenburg's offensive between 30 and 34 divisions lost extraordinarily between 30 and 34 divisions.

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# Golofina

## CIGARS

are always fresh  
because an ever  
constant demand  
created by its  
Quality insures  
a quick turnover  
of stock

sold  
in  
Two sizes  
Perfectos  
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Bouquets



STOCK BY ALL

## LEADING TOBACCONISTS

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. Ltd

### POST OFFICE.

The importation by boat into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to enriched Mochi rice (slutinous rice) and rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and into Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien).

No unofficial letter addressed to Abdan Alwar or Mohammard in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners of War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice, and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st, 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/2 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advising that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amritsar, Bagdad, Bursa, Bursa City, Fao, Kit, Nasiriyah, Quli Sain, Sankh-Shayukh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that pieces of hardware and similar articles, and those intended for the protection of the addresses and not for use, cannot be sent to those offices by the latter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amritsar, Bagdad, Bursa, Bursa City, Fao, Kit, Nasiriyah, Quli Sain, Sankh-Shayukh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that pieces of hardware and similar articles, and those intended for the protection of the addresses and not for use, cannot be sent to those offices by the latter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India, South Africa, Mauritius, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—18th June, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—18th June, 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—18th June, 2 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki and Honolulu—18th June, Registration 145 p.m.

Letters 2.30 p.m.

Philippine Islands—18th June, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 19th June.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—19th June, Registration 945 a.m.

Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand & New Guinea via Thursday to—19th June, Registration 9.15 a.m.

Letters 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—19th June, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 20th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—20th June, 7 a.m.

Philippine Islands—20th June, Registration 9.15 a.m.

Letters 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—20th June, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21st June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—21st June, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—21st June, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 22nd June.

Shanghai and North China 22nd June, 2 p.m.

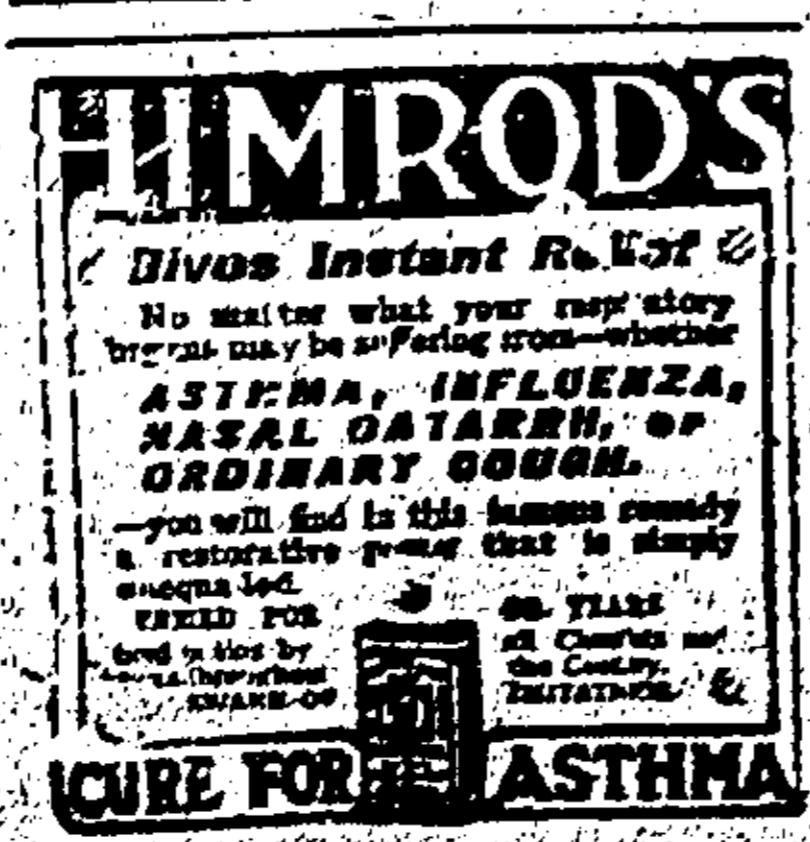
SUNDAY, 23rd June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keeling—23rd June, 2 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—26th June, 11 a.m.

### ASAHI BEER.



### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 8)  
THE BATTLE IN FRANCE.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

London, June 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig brought in a few prisoners during the night. Reporting on aviation he says: Low clouds and poor visibility impeded air-work on the 13th, but our machines took advantage of spells of clearer weather and dropped nine tons of bombs on Zeebrugge mole and Armentières and Comines stations, also on targets in the French battle area. We destroyed ten German aeroplanes and drove down two uncontrollable. The British lost five. Heavy mists prevented night flying.

Germans Repulsed Attacks.

London, June 14.

A wireless German official message says: We repulsed French attacks between Voormezeele and Vierstraat and prisoners 150. We repulsed counter-attacks in the neighbourhoods of Courcelles and Mery and in the Matz region. We penetrated the forest of Villers Cottrelets. The Crown Prince since 27th May has captured 1,000 guns.

Successful British Operation.

London, June 15.

English and Scottish battalions prisoners, sixty in a successful local operation northward of Béthune. Successful raids in the Villers Bretonneux sector yielded a few prisoners. We repulsed an attempted raid on a post in Aveluy Wood. Local night fighting occurred eastward of Nieppe Forest.

America's Fine Fighting Men.

London, June 15.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, wiring on June 14th, says: The plain facts of the past month's fighting are that wherever the Germans have met Americans the Germans have been beaten, paying more dearly for defeat than the Americans paid for victory. The Americans resemble our Dominion soldiers more than home-born men. They are not going to deal lightly with unsoldierly conduct and they are not easily going to forgive breaches of humanity. If forced to see it will be some time before they notice any other colour. They will have no mercy on men who do not fight straight and they will avenge their comrades slain by treachery to the uttermost platoon they can lay their hands on.

The Germans will dislike them as much as they dislike the Canadians, Australians and South Africans, and I think a little more. The American army includes many of German names and ancestry. A company of these marching to the front met German prisoners whom the Americans assailed trenchantly and abusively in the German language for their obedience to such a misconceived hound as the Kaiser and for making themselves the scum of the earth by their fighting methods so that their American relatives had come four thousand miles to wipe them out. The prisoners were too amazed to reply.

German Concern.

London, June 15.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on the 14th, says: The Germans apparently much concerned by our progressive successes in the "Strazeele sector," shelled considerably our front line positions and places in the Hazebrouck area. Early this morning the enemy launched an infantry attack with the object of restoring the situation. A party of about one hundred "stoss truppen" succeeded in driving out the garrison of a new post but our vigorous counter-attack resulted in us regarding the post as secured. We took ten prisoners. Our casualties were light.

Why the Germans Failed.

London, June 15.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring on the 14th, says: The German attack on the 9th had been carefully prepared. An enormous reserve of artillery and gas shells accumulated for three weeks before were carefully concealed in woods behind the front and the ground was carefully studied beforehand by "sturm" units selected to lead the attack who were sent to the front line for periods of three days in order to become more familiar with the sector. Minenwerfer were dragged up to the front at night by gangs of men. The attacking divisions discarded all baggage and equipment not absolutely indispensable before the battle began, the men carrying only their arms, ammunition and iron ration. The objectives of the first two days were previously mapped out. On the 9th the German were to reach Tricot on the Montdidier-Senlis railway, Mery, Bellay and both sides of the Compiegne Road. On the 10th they were to enter Compiegne. The divisions employed included six entirely fresh. The attack failed because in three days desperate fighting the enemy was unable to gain the upper hand on the plateaus west of Matz. Two factors differentiate the battle from the others. The first was that there was no surprise despite the enemy's efforts at concealment; secondly instead of having our main line resistance perched on a knife edge six hundred feet high with a cliff-like drop in the rear and a river behind such as at Chemin-des-Dames, we were fighting on ground which was properly organised. Given these essentials of a successful defence the French infantry undoubtedly will hold the Germans wherever they choose to attack.

A French communiqué says: There has been mutual artillery activity between Montdidier and the Oise, also on the Aisne and near Champlat and Brigny.

The End of the Battle.

Paris, June 15.

A semi-official message assumes that the latest battle has now ended. It points out that each successive big offensive is of less duration, on a narrower front, and yields less ground and it concludes that the resistance is proving more and more effective. The German losses are proportionately aggravated. Still there is no doubt the enemy will somewhere renew the offensive all the more hastily because he is weakening from day to day whereas our reserves are incessantly increased by the growing afflux of Americans.

M. Henri Bidou, writing in the "Journal-des-Débats" says: The battle for Compiegne has been a defeat for the enemy who has been foiled in his plan to reach the coveted base for operations against Paris, but the battle is only an episode in the general action. The Germans are disappointed at the failure of their sacrifice of so many precious divisions, but partial defeat will not alter their general plan. We must expect the enemy's blows to rain more thickly as he becomes weaker and with less time and men left to reach his goal.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE YEARNINGS.

London, June 15.

Very little news is leaking out about the situation in Austria but to-day reliable private information has been received in Madrid that great events are expected. The population is said to be demanding peace at any price.

PATRIOTIC BRITISH WORKERS.

London, June 15.

Hundreds of mobile war munitions volunteers have enrolled during the last few days in response to a special Government appeal, thus declaring themselves ready to be transferred to any essential war work to which they may be appointed in the national interest.

### ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday & Wednesday, June 18th & 19th, 1918.

### FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

### "THE ANGEL FACTORY."

IN 5 PARTS.

### ANNALS OF THE WAR No. 24.

### "THE MASHER'S MISHAP."

ETC., ETC.

### GEO. P. LAMMERT.

### AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

### PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

By Order of the Mortgagors.

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Leasehold property situated at Victoria Hongkong viz—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 905 and The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 919 years. Estimated Area 30,000 and 30,000 Square Feet respectively. Portions of Annual Crown rent \$264.29 and \$264.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER, PRINCE'S BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.

Solicitors for the Mortgagors or to

To MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

### WEATHER REPORT.

June 17th, 12h. 05m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; depressions are situated over Shantung and Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 5.01 inches. Total since January 1st \$4.57 inches against an average of 31.99 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts Forecast.

S.W. or variable winds moderate, cloudy, rain.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock The same as No. 1.

2. Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamko The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan The same as No. 1.

Chins Coast Meteorological Register, June 17, 12. m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Direction Force.

Vostock 6a 29.59 65 81 4b